

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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may, for a time, threaten to interfere with the supply of cotton, the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good. England would find in various portions of the globe a sure and ample supply, which would render her no more dependent. He stated that the country witnessed with affliction the lamentable differences among her American cousins; but added, it was not for her to pass judgment in their dispute. He expressed a hope of the speedy restoration of harmony and peace.

The London Times anticipates some difficulty amongst the allies with regard to the establishment of a new and strong government in Mexico; Spain being regarded as an extreme "high church," as it may be termed—power, France a sort of "low church," and England of a different creed.

The London Post regards Lord Monck's position, as Governor General of Canada, as one involving a very grave responsibility, and characterizes the recent visit of a United States militia officer to a Michigan regiment, as an "invasion" of British territory which was not—very properly—punished as it deserved.

THE NEWS.

The Asia, from Liverpool on the 9th and Queenstown on the 10th inst., reached this port yesterday evening. Her news is one day later and of an important character.

Cotton was more firm on the 9th in Liverpool, but unchanged in price. The advanced rates of the ten days previous were maintained. Breadstuffs were steady, with small sales. Consols closed in London on the 9th inst. at 93½, a 93½.

The revolutionary movement was progressing in Hungary and the Turkish provinces, while Italy was very considerably agitated, notwithstanding that Garibaldi had counselled a firm yet moderate course of action to the people. The preparations for the funeral of McManis, in Dublin, were being carried out on a very splendid scale.

The City of Manchester, from Liverpool via Queenstown, reached this port yesterday, with European journals of the 7th inst. Her news has been anticipated. 25,000 sovereigns (\$125,000) were withdrawn from the Bank on the 6th inst. for despatch to Rio Janeiro.

The London News states that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and in the north the failure of the potatoes is more general and complete than in any previous year since 1846.

The Charleston Courier says "Commodore Tatnall has set the men of the South an example which they should seek to imitate," which is, "to meet the enemy at the very threshold and drive him back or perish in the attempt." If Mr. Tatnall "perished in the attempt" to drive back Dupont's expedition, the news has not yet reached the North. Our accounts state that as soon as he saw the Wahash in Port Royal harbor he ran up the creek with his fleet, and has not shown himself since.

Twenty-eight government prisoners, hailing from nearly all the rebel States, were released from confinement in Washington on the 18th inst., on their taking an oath not to bear arms against the Union during the present war.

Of the thirty-two members who will compose the next New York State Senate, only six were in that body last year.

The Board of Aldermen last evening passed an ordinance appropriating an additional sum of \$500,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers. Wives of volunteers are to receive not exceeding two dollars per week, the eldest child one dollar, and the other children fifty cents each per week, provided that no family receive more than five dollars per week. The Comptroller and City Chamberlain have charge of the distribution of the fund. A report appointing Mr. A. V. Stout Commissioner of the Soldiers' Allotment Fund was adopted.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when a resolution was adopted giving permission to the Sarsfield Rifles to erect a tent in the City Hall Park, for the purpose of recruiting volunteers. The resolutions presented by the Aldermen at their last meeting, tendering the thanks of the people of New York to Captain Wilkes for his meritorious conduct in causing the arrest of Mason and Sidel, and offering the hospitalities of the city to him, which were referred to the Committee on National Affairs, were unanimously concurred in. After a lengthy debate, an ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the families of the volunteer soldiers from this city was adopted. The ordinance has some important provisions, and as it will be perused with interest we give it in full in another column.

Mr. John McKeon moved, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, to admit Minthwa Westcott to bail. He had been recently tried (or serving on board a slave vessel, and the jury decided. The United States District Attorney, E. Deland Smith, opposed the motion, and the Court reserved its decision.

The most interesting case tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions was an indictment for burglary in the first degree against John Van Patten, who entered the dwelling house of Horace Southmayd, No. 116 West Thirteenth street, on the 1st of September. He had prepared a quantity of clothing for removal when officer Demarest arrested him. The jury convicted the accused of burglary in the second degree, and the City Judge sent him to the State Prison for ten years. Ann Lane, who was convicted of stealing \$27 from Wm. Twibill, 109 East Eleventh street, was sent to the penitentiary for six months.

A large quantity of ordnance stores, &c., are now on their way for the army, in addition to the amount already arrived. The arsenals at Cold Spring, Watertown, West Troy, Springfield, Watervliet, &c., are daily sending forth invoices of guns, cartridges, shot, shell, canister and all kinds of ammunition for artillery service, more especially those for field and flying artillery. The route by which these articles are now sent is different from that formerly used. Transports are leaving this city continually, laden with these stores and provisions.

The Mozart Hall Mayoralty Convention met last evening and nominated Fernando Wood. An address to the citizens of New York was adopted, and the proceedings were of the most harmonious character. A full report will be found in another column.

The cotton market was again quite firm yesterday, with sales of about 1,200 a 1,500 bales, closing still on the basis of 24½c. a 24½c. for middling uplands. The flour market was less buoyant and active, with prices flat, especially for common grades, 5c. per bushel. Wheat opened heavy, with more pressure to sell, and prices declined. It is a 3c. per bushel, with more activity in sales at the concession. Corn experienced but little change, while the market was active, with sales, in part to arrive, including good Western mixed for shipment, at 65½c. a 66c. Pork was more active, including sales for future delivery, embracing mess, on hand, at \$12 50 a \$13, and prime \$5 50 a \$6, with sales of prime mess for future delivery at \$14 50. Sugars were steady, with sales of 300 a 400 hds. Coffee was quiet but firmly held. The improvement in freight to English ports was sustained, with a fair amount of engagements, chiefly of grain and flour.

THAT SUPPER TO PRENTICE.—Some silly statements are going the round of the papers in relation to certain declarations said to have been made by Secretaries Cameron and Smith on the "contraband" question at the supper given to George D. Prentice in Washington the other night. It is alleged that General Cameron

reiterated the statement falsely attributed to him on a previous occasion in reference to the policy of putting arms into the hands of the Southern negroes. We have the best reasons for believing that no such sentiments dropped from Mr. Cameron. The government is undoubtedly ready to employ the services of the slaves of rebel masters whenever they are offered; but it is to put the spade and the hoe, and not muskets, in their hands. This being the only policy that has been advocated by General Cameron, it follows that the assertion that Secretary Smith disavowed it on the part of the other members of the Cabinet is unfounded as the declarations attributed to the former. The object of these misrepresentations is evident. They are circulated to make it appear that there are differences in the Cabinet on this question of arming the slaves, when, in fact, its members are a unit against such a step.

The Case of Mason and Sidel—The Abolition Journals the Allies of England.

The arrest of Mason and Sidel is leading and will lead to angry discussions on the part of the press on both sides of the Atlantic, particularly in the British empire. Already the Canadian papers have taken up the question, and as soon as the news reaches Europe, which will probably be not long after this sheet is in the hands of our readers, if the tidings have not already been wafted across the ocean by the Trent, the British journals will open in full cry against our government, and in another fortnight they will discover, if they do not now know, that they have faithful allies and sympathizers in the abolition journals of New York. The comments of the latter are of a piece with all their antecedents, and are only what might be expected by those who have observed their past career. They have hitherto played into the hands of England; they are pursuing the same game now, by endeavoring to break the unity of the people and embarrass the government on a great international question, and they will probably continue this course to the end of the chapter, if the Secretary of State does not haul them up and put a stop to their treacherous and disloyal course. The Tribune, for instance, assails the Secretary of State, and the World attacks the Herald on the same ground—that is to say, that Mr. Seward and this journal are provoking a war with Great Britain, because we are both seeking to vindicate the rights of the United States as a nation, and would prefer a war with her rather than to make an abject surrender of those rights at her dictation.

Some of the journals palpably do not understand the question they are discussing, while others, with a Satanic intent, are throwing doubts over the legality of the capture effected by Captain Wilkes. But, whatever views these journals may take of it, there is but one light in which an American citizen can regard it, and that is the light in which we have already presented it. Captain Wilkes, and the government, who sustain his action, are right, according to all British precedents and authorities, and every principle of international law. Conscious that they are right, the government and the people will maintain the position they have assumed, and face the consequences. If a portion of the British empire were in a state of insurrection, England would adopt the same course at all hazards. Why should our vigorous young republic be less determined in the maintenance of its dignity and interests than an effete, decaying monarchy, whose day is nearly run? The cowardly abolition journals are making appeals to her mercy, deprecating her wrath, "in a bondman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness," while with fear and trembling they call on our government and the popular press not to exasperate the toothless old lion of England, lest he may strike the nation dead with his powerful paw. The World suggests that "if there has been any infringement of international rights the United States will make an apology; if Captain Wilkes is not justifiable by the law of nations, it cannot wound the national honor to make a suitable apology." This does one dastardly organ of abolition prepare the way for the abandonment of the stand the Cabinet has made. The Tribune sinks to a "lower depth" of baseness, and proposes that we surrender to England at discretion, no matter how much we may be in the right and how much she may be in the wrong. It attacks the Secretary of State, the representative of the foreign policy of the Cabinet, because he "does not evince an earnest and frank desire to maintain the best understanding with the government of England, which is the obvious dictate of national interest, if not of national safety," and because he will not say to her Ambassador, "We cannot afford to quarrel with you, and I shall take good care that you have no plausible excuse for quarrelling with us." When did such a pusillanimous course as that ever prevent England from going to war with a nation who was weak enough to pursue it? It is only an invitation to attack, and England would not be slow to accept it if she found it her interest and convenience to do so. But the Tribune is more specific. Here are its words:—"We have already intimated our hope that Great Britain will claim Mason, Sidel and their secretaries on the ground of the illegality of their capture. We could very well afford even to surrender them for the sake of the precedent and principle thus established." And, after portraying in the darkest and most appalling colors the dangers and the probability of an English invasion if the American government do not go down on their knees to the British aristocracy and cry *pecora*, Greeley winds up his leader on "Trouble with England" by assuring his "timorous friends" that "President Lincoln will take good care that she shall not get a decent pretext for fastening a quarrel upon us;" in other words, if she claim that the arrest of Mason and Sidel is illegal, the President will surrender them to her, with an apology, and allow her, whenever she may think proper hereafter, to spit on him and his Cabinet, and insult the intelligence of the American people.

This is a foul libel on the President of the United States—a libel in which the New York Times participates criminally with the Tribune and the World. We ask no favors from England. We simply demand justice; and if we did before. The true way to avert her hostility is to show a bold front, and be fully prepared for her worst. Ever since we defeated her in two wars the policy of her statesmen has been to break up our government by treachery, and to accomplish by fraud what they could not by force. By her anti-slavery propaganda among us she inserted a

wedge to split the nation. The abolitionists drove it home, and now they are either knowingly or unknowingly promoting her designs by advocating a policy which would truckle to her threats, and satisfy her that she had nothing to fear in aiding the rebels of the South to establish their independence. What ought to be told her is that we are as able and determined as was the republic of France to crush the insurrection, to maintain the unity and indivisibility of the republic at all hazards, and to defend ourselves at the same time against foreign aggression, if it should cost oceans of blood and of treasure. If she will not listen to words, then let us try what virtue there is in cannon balls.

John Bull in Wall Street—The Fancy Pigeons Frightened and Flustered.

Captain Wilkes (may he live a thousand years) has, in his seizure of those arch traitors, Mason and Sidel, on board a British steamer, created an awful fluttering among the fancy pigeons and lame ducks of Wall street. Its bulls, too, alarmed by the apparition of John Bull, have got up a Bull run panic among themselves on a small scale, and the dabblers in fancy stocks, including those fancy stockjobbing newspapers, the World, the Tribune and the Times, are frightened out of their wits at the plain talk of the Herald, and are down upon their marrow bones before the British lion. They will have it that we are doing our utmost to bring England to the rescue of Jeff. Davis, or that we are wickedly getting up another Herald sensation, reckless of consequences. All this is very absurd; for we can assure our fancy stockjobbing contemporaries that while England can be brought to reason and justice only through an intrepid and fearless policy, the readiest way to a rupture with her is by showing the white feather.

The World, the Tribune and the Times, which may be considered as representing among the fancy stocks of Wall street the world, the flesh and the devil, may have their fears of their fancy stocks; they may have their misgivings as to the discretion of our Secretary of State; they may think that he is too much disposed to take the bull by the horns; but let them do what they may to soften him down, in order to save their stocks, we are confident, from the mastery policy which Mr. Seward has thus far pursued towards England, that he will not betray the just expectations of the country upon this case of Mason and Sidel. We are assured upon this point; but still we may be rendering Mr. Seward a good service in warning him that our sucking doves of the World, Tribune and Times are birds of a feather, and that they flock together among the fancy pigeons and lame ducks of Wall street.

Within the last few days there has been a shocking "let down" among the fancies. The Pacific Mail Company's stock has fallen some nine per cent, the Panama Railroad five, Rock Island, Illinois Central and Michigan Central from three to four, manifestly from the international problem involved in this taking of Mason and Sidel from a British ship. The dabbles in these and other fancy stocks had been buying them up in the hope of a grand rise very soon from some overwhelming victory of our Union army. Captain Wilkes, however, has knocked this beautiful idea in the head; for is not Lord Lyons grumbling and growling at Washington, and have not the provincial journals of Canada already declared war against us? Still, we think it a good thing that our Wall street gamblers in the blood and bones of our brave soldiers have received a timely rebuke.

It is only our fancy stocks and pigeons that have suffered. Our city banks, with the government loans which they have taken, amounting to over a hundred millions, are realizing in the interest thereof an average dividend of seven per cent. Of course, thus sustained by the federal treasury, they stand firm, and in their turn they give a corresponding degree of strength to the government. The Wall street Board of Brokers, too, have done well. The resolution which they adopted in the outbreak of this rebellion, disavowing any dabbling upon short time sales in government stocks, has operated to keep the loans and notes of the Treasury steady and strong in the public confidence.

While our banks and the government thus continue undisturbed by the fluttering among the fancy jobbers and kitesellers of Wall street, we can laugh at the fears of our stockjobbing journals in reference to Mason and Sidel. These fancy stocks must take their chances. The government cannot be disgraced to save them from depreciation. The administration is charged with the maintenance, not only of the unity, but of the dignity and honor of the country, and this duty will be faithfully performed in the case of Sidel and Mason. Our abolition stockjobbing organs, which have for many years served as the tools of England in that agitation of the slavery question which has culminated in this civil war, may now find it convenient, in another form, to play into her hands; but this will not do. Our government thus far has never been frightened by the bluster or bullying of England; nor have we any fear that it will be now.

Meanwhile, we recommend our fancy stock gamblers and their newspaper organs to take down the white feather, at least until they hear the roar of the British lion. It is a shame that the bray of a donkey or two should be sufficient to frighten the fancy bulls of Wall street.

The Mayoralty Election.

Now that the nominations for the office of Mayor, of the different political organizations into which the city is divided are virtually ended, it appears that there are three candidates in the field. Messrs. Fernando Wood, George Opydyke, and C. Godfrey Gunther. We believe them to be all estimable men, possessed of much business talent, and enjoying a generally excellent reputation for character and enterprise. Mr. Wood has the undoubted advantage over any of his rivals of being the most expert politician of the three, and having administrative faculties of the highest order. The accusations that have been made against him, in reference to the increase of municipal taxation are absurd and nonsensical, and those that make them know it. State legislation has shorn the Chief Magistrate of the city of his powers to such an extent that he is helpless to prevent pecuniary abuses, to any considerable extent. The Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen hold the yearly expenditures of New York in their own hands, and, if the people do not choose to hold them responsible for extravagance and peculation, they have no right to complain of any one else.

In several points of view, the coming charter election possesses features of no inconsiderable importance. It has been demonstrated, by the

details of the late county election, that it is not at all to be inferred by the mere fact of an individual having received a nomination, that he will receive the support of those who have nominated him. Rings within rings are the order of the day; the latest method of furthering objects, which those who pull the wires and manage the details of political machinery, have in view. Thus, the putting up of Mr. Gunther by the debris of Tammany Hall, is a simple outburst of hatred and animosity against Fernando Wood, while the secret intention of those who nominated him is to cast their suffrages for Mr. Opydyke, and to strain every nerve to elect the latter. It is a shrewd game, and might possibly be successful, were it not that there is still another element at work which the pretended Gunther men do not take into consideration. While they are engaged in deceiving and cheating their own candidate, a large portion of the republican rank and file are deserting their old standard, and will go for Wood against all comers.

Up to a very recent period, the entire republican party in the State of New York looked up to William H. Seward as their natural leader. He was their *beau ideal*, their Magnus Apollo, the very deity, whose mandates they blindly obeyed, without a thought of dissimulation or wavering. The disappointment of certain abolition editors in their little aspirations has led to a change in all this. They have visited their failure to obtain promotion, foreign missions and consular posts at Mr. Seward's door, and have become his most implacable enemies. The singular exposures that have been developed, of the causes of the animosity of Greeley of the Tribune and Raymond of the Times are known to everybody. Now these latter are among the very men who have put up Mr. Opydyke as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and, as a consequence, the old fashioned republicans of the city are pretty sure to vote in a body against him, and in favor of Fernando Wood. This presents an entirely new phase of affairs, and establishes the probability of a coalition between Seward and Wood for the advantage of both. Each of them is firm in his support of the administration, and, while the former has become conservative in his position, in consequence of the war, the latter has given up his old affiliations with Henry A. Wise and the free-traders of Virginia, and goes in heart and soul for the restoration of the integrity of the Union, on the basis put forth by the President and his advisers.

The election which is forthcoming will be the first fruits of an entire change of political programme in the State of New York, beginning in this city. Mr. Gunther will be abandoned by Tammany and his own party to defeat Mr. Wood, while the latter will be reinforced by the Seward element in the republican ranks, and the chances decidedly are that they will secure his election.